

## A REVISION OF THE GENUS *DIOGENESIA*

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**ABSTRACT.** The South American genus *Diogenesia* (Ericaceae-Vaccinioideae) is revised. 13 species are recognised, including two new ones (*D. alstoniana* and *D. vargasiana*) and six new specific combinations from '*Eleutherostemon*'—regarded as synonymous with *Diogenesia*. Analytical and synoptic keys are provided. The genus is closest to *Sphyrospermum*.

The genus *Diogenesia* was first proposed by the author in 1934 on the basis of a single species from Peru and two years later was reduced by him to *Vaccinium* sect. *Leptothamnium* with the addition of three other species. In 1941 he revised the genera of Ericaceae-Vaccinioideae and recognised *Diogenesia* as an independent genus with 6 species. Its relationship with the related genera *Vaccinium*, *Sphyrospermum* and *Themistoclesia* were discussed in that paper. A few years later in 1950, A. C. Smith enlarged the genus to include 8 species and united it with *Eleutherostemon* Herzog (1915); the latter, however, is a homonym of the earlier *Eleutherostemon* Klotzsch. In 1952, A. C. Smith enlarged the genus once more, accepting a total of 11 species extending from Colombia/Venezuela to Bolivia along the Cordillera.

As a result of new collections examined recently in a number of European, north and Latin American herbaria, the present author was encouraged to revise the genus.

To facilitate determinations, both analytical and synoptic keys are presented here; these use characters which, on the basis of the available material, seem to be of constant value. Authors who propose describing new species of *Diogenesia* should take into consideration all the characters mentioned in the synoptic key. The latter also draws attention to "unusual" characters in *Diogenesia*—if the circumscription of the genus given in 1941 (Sleumer) is accepted.

In the synoptic key, the occurrence of distinct pseudo-stipules (although stipules, in the strict sense, do not occur in the Ericaceae) figures as a means of distinguishing *Diogenesia* from *Sphyrospermum*, but not from *Themistoclesia*. Pseudo-stipules are rather small in some species of *Diogenesia* and in others have not yet been described. A second character of *Diogenesia*, the smooth (not winged) subglobose calyx tube (hypanthium), is shared with *Sphyrospermum*; in contrast to *Themistoclesia* which has a funnel-shaped and markedly winged calyx tube. This character, however, is not diagnostic for *Diogenesia* as several species have a slightly ribbed or winged calyx tube. In fact there is no single vegetative or floral character which really separates *Diogenesia*, *Sphyrospermum* and *Themistoclesia* from each other.

These genera, as many others in the Ericaceae (and the Sympetalae in general) are based on the tendencies of one or few characters. In such "conventional" genera there are usually some species which bridge the gap to another closely related genus. In the case of *Diogenesia*, the existing

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material is scarcely sufficient to reach a conclusion about its status; a final decision will probably depend on the study of fresh fully mature fruits. All specimens cited have been studied.

**Diogenesia** Sleumer in Notizbl. Bot. Gart. Berlin 12:121 (1934); Airy Shaw in Kew Bull. 1935:153 (1935); Sleumer in Bot. Jahrb. 71:395 (1941); Macbride in Univ. Wyoming Publ. 11:39, 40 (1944).

Syn.: *Eleutherostemon* Herzog in Meded. Rijksherb. Leiden 27:22 (1915); A. C. Smith in Contrib. U.S. Nat. Herb. 29:350 (1950) and Mem. N.Y. Bot. Gard. 8:47 (1952)—non Klotzsch in Linnaea 12:219 (1838).

Type species: *D. octandra* Sleum.

Small shrubs, usually epiphytic, with slender, often elongate and pendent branches, occasionally climbing. Leaves spiral, 3-5-plinerved, subcoriaceous (or rarely coriaceous) entire, short-petiolate; pseudo-stipules generally present and distinct. Inflorescences axillary, in few- to many-flowered fascicles or racemes, very rarely reduced to a solitary flower; pedicels slender, bracteate at base, bibracteolate about halfway, slightly swollen distally, continuous with the calyx. Calyx-tube (hypanthium) cup-shaped, rounded at base, truncate at apex, smooth or indistinctly 5-ribbed lengthwise; calyx-limb and -lobes short, suberect. Corolla cylindrical, urceolate or campanulate, shortly 4- or 5-lobed to -partite halfway. Stamens 4, 5, 6, 8 or 10, equal in length, more or less as long as or slightly shorter than the corolla: filaments free, ligulate, hairy, usually shorter than the anthers, the latter oblongoid, smooth or faintly granular, each cell extending upwards into a slender tubule as long as or slightly longer than the cell, opening with an introrse oval pore or cleft. Disc thick-annular (entire or crenulate), rarely conical. Ovary inferior, 4-5-celled; style slender, equalling the corolla in length; stigma truncate. Fruit baccate, subglobose, truncate, fleshy(?), crowned by the persistent calyx-lobes, 4-5-celled; pericarp subcoriaceous; seeds numerous.

The genus is closest to *Sphyrospermum*. Differential characters are:—*Sphyrospermum*: flowers constantly solitary or in twos; pedicels cernuous, filiform, elongate; filaments usually longer than anthers; fruit in the fresh state a globular, soft fleshy berry; pericarp thin, brittle in the dry state. *Diogenesia*: flowers usually in few- to many-flowered fascicles or racemes, these very rarely reduced to a solitary flower; pedicels slender, not properly cernuous; filaments usually shorter than the anthers; fruit apparently a coriaceous berry; pericarp subcoriaceous, not brittle in the dry state.

#### ANALYTICAL KEY

- |   |                         |
|---|-------------------------|
| 1. Stamens 4 or 5. Disc conical-elevate . . . . .   | 2                       |
| + Stamens (6-) 8 or 10. Disc annular, low, or rarely conical-elevate . . . . .  | 3                       |
| 2. Corolla cylindric, (5-)6-7 mm long. Filaments (4-)5 mm long; anthers incl. tubules 2 mm long. [Colombia, Venezuela] 1. <i>D. tetrandra</i> |                         |
| + Corolla cylindric-subcampanulate, 5-6 mm long. Filaments 3-3.5 mm long; anthers incl. tubules c. 3 mm long. [Colombia, Ecuador] . . . . .   | 2. <i>D. floribunda</i> |

3. Leaves deeply (1-2 cm) auriculate-cordate at base. [Ecuador] . . . . . 3. *D. amplexans*
- + Leaves slightly (up to 3 mm) cordate, or generally rounded-obtuse or attenuate at base . . . . . 4
4. Flowers strictly solitary per axil . . . . . 5
- + Flowers in few- to many-flowered fascicles or racemes . . . . . 6
5. Pedicels 10-13 mm long. Corolla 10-11 mm long. Filaments 5-6 mm long; anthers incl. tubules 3.5-4 mm long. [Ecuador] . . . . . 4. *D. oligantha*
- + Pedicels 20-30 mm long. Corolla 20-22 mm long. Filaments 13 mm long; anthers incl. tubules 7-7.5 mm long. [Ecuador] . . . . . 5. *D. gracilipes*
6. Corolla densely short-hairy outside. [Peru] . . . . . 6. *D. laxa*
- + Corolla faintly and very shortly hairy initially, glabrescent, or glabrous from the beginning . . . . . 7
7. Racemes many-flowered; rhachis (2.5-)4-6 cm long. [Bolivia] . . . . . 7. *D. racemosa*
- + Racemes shorter (rhachis up to 1.4 cm long) and few-flowered, or few-, rarely many-flowered fascicles . . . . . 8
8. Stamens 6-8. [Colombia, Ecuador, Peru] . . . . . 8. *D. octandra*
- + Stamens 10 . . . . . 9
9. Disc conical-elevate, including the base of style for c. 1 mm. (Corolla 4 mm long). [Colombia] . . . . . 9. *D. andina*
- + Disc annular, low, entire or crenulate, leaving the style-base free . . . . . 10
10. Corolla 3 mm long. [Bolivia] . . . . . 10. *D. boliviana*
- + Corolla longer . . . . . 11
11. Corolla 7.5 mm long. [Peru] . . . . . 11. *D. caudata*
- + Corolla 5-5.5 mm long . . . . . 12
12. Stamens 5 mm long. [Colombia] . . . . . 12. *D. alstoniana*
- + Stamens 2.5-3 mm long. [Peru] . . . . . 13. *D. vargasiana*

## SYNOPTIC KEY

(the numbers refer to the species number)

- Pseudo-stipules absent or obscure . . . . . 4, 6, 11, 12
- "   "   0.5-2 mm long . . . . . 1, 2, 5, 8, 10, 13
- "   "   3 mm long or longer . . . . . 3, 7, 9
- Leaves attenuate to rounded at base . . . . . 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13
- "   deeply auriculate at base . . . . . 3
- Flowers solitary or in twos . . . . . 4, 5
- "   few to numerous
- fascicled . . . . . 2, 9, 10, 12, 13
- racemose
- rhachis 0.3-2.5 cm long . . . . . 1, 2, 3, 6, 8, 11, 13
- "   2.5-6 cm long . . . . . 7, 13
- Pedicels up to 20 mm long . . . . . 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13
- "   20-30 mm long . . . . . 3, 5

Calyx-tube subglobose, smooth	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 12, 13
„ „ slightly 5-angular	6, 7, 9, 10, 11
„ „ glabrous	1, 2, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13
„ „ hispid- or glandular-pubescent	2, 3, 4, 5, 9, 10
„ lobes 0.2-1.0 mm long	1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13
„ „ 1.5-2.0 mm long	3, 6, 11
Corolla urceolate	3, 9, 12, 13
„ urceolate-campanulate	7, 10
„ (sub)cylindrical	1, 4, 8, 11
„ cylindric-campanulate	2, 5
„ cylindric-urceolate	6
„ 4-lobed	1, 2, 8
„ 5-lobed	3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13
„ (sub)glabrous	1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13
„ densely pubescent	6
„ glandular-pubescent	3
„ 2.5-9 mm long	1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13
„ 10-11 mm long	4
„ 20-22 mm long	5
Stamens 4 or 5	1, 2
„ 6-8	8
„ 10	3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13
Filaments glabrous	7, 11
„ hairy at edges	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13
„ of equal length	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13
„ alternately of slightly unequal length	11
„ 1-4 mm long	2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13
„ 5-6 mm long	1, 4
„ 13 mm long	5
Anthers incl. tubules 1.5-2 mm long	1, 7, 9, 13
„ „ 2-4 mm long	2, 3, 4, 8, 10
„ „ 4-5 mm long	3, 11, 12
„ „ 7 mm long	5
Disc annular, low or flat	3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13
„ conical elevated	1, 2, 9

**1. *Diogenesia tetranda* (A. C. Smith) Sleum., comb. nov.**

Syn.: *Eleutherostemon tetrandrum* A. C. Smith in Contr. U.S. Nat. Herb. 29:354 (1950); Am. Jour. Bot. 40:471 (1953); Steyermark in Fieldiana Bot. 4:1057 (1957).

COLOMBIA. Norte de Santander: Quebrada de Sararito, Sarare region, 1950 m, Cuatrecasas et al. 12574 (holo. F—phot. F.52530; iso. COL, GH); *ibid.*, between Alto del Loro and Alto de Santa Ines, Cuatrecasas et al. 12553 (COL, F, GH); Páramo de Fontibón, 2600-2700 m, Cuatrecasas et al. 12324 (A, COL, F, GH, US); Páramo de Tamá, Samaria, 2600-2900 m, Cuatrecasas et al. 12749 (COL, F). Huila: headwaters of Rio Fortelacillas, below Paso de Las Cruces, E of Neiva, 2200 m, Fosberg 19793 (NY, US). VENEZUELA. Táchira: entre Michalena y Boca del Monte, Oeste de Zumbador, 2000-2400 m, Steyermark 96815 (L, NY, US, VEN); Carretera Rubio—Las Delicias, en montaña arriba de Aldea de Torrijal, sitio 19 km arriba de

Diamante, *Bunting* 2334 (MER, VEN). Mérida: Quebrada de los Helechales ("Salichales"), SW of Canagua, 1950–2135 m, *Steyermark* 56420 (A, F, US, VEN); Sucre, Páramo Las Coloradas, 2900 m *Ricardi & Carroz* 67 (MER).

**2. *Diogenesia floribunda* (A. C. Smith) Sleum., comb. nov.**

Syn.: *Eleutherostemon floribundum* A. C. Smith in Mem. N.Y. Bot. Gard. 8:47 (1952).

COLOMBIA. Huila: La Plata, 2600 m, *von Sneidern* 2510 (L, S); headwaters of Quebrada da Damas, 12 km ESE of Garzón, 2200–2700 m, fr. *Fosberg* 19908 (NY, US); 23 km from Altamira towards Florencia, 2270 m, *Luteyn & Dumont* 4878 (F, GH, K, L, NY, S, US). Caquetá: 30 km SE of Guadalupe on road to Florencia, 2300 m, *Gentry et al.* 9047 (COL, MO). Putumayo: road from Pasto to Sibundoy, km 44/45, 2700 m, *Luteyn & Dumont* 5026 (GH, L, NY, US).

ECUADOR. Napo: km 15–18, carretera Pun-Aguarico, 2800–2900 m, *Acosta Solis* 13314 (F). Napo/Pastaza: Mera, wooded shore of Río Chico, 1100 m, *Asplund* 19555 (G, L, NY, S, with constantly 5 stamens); Mera, *Lugo* 171 (L, S, with constantly 4 stamens, otherwise conspecific with *Asplund* 19555). Azuay: Oriente border, Páramo del Castillo, between Sevilla de Oro and Mendez, 2745–3350 m, *Camp* E-706 (holo. US; iso. NY). Santiago/Zamora: valley of the Ríos Negro and Chupianza, between Hda. Chontal and Sta. Elena, 1035–1400 m, *Camp* E-792 (GH, NY, US); *ibid.*, between Tambo Chontal and Tambo Consuelo, 1740–2440 m, *Camp* E-1572 (F, K, NY, US).

**3. *Diogenesia amplexans* (Sleum.) Sleum. in Bot. Jahrb. 71:396 (1941).**

Syn.: *Thibaudia amplexans* Sleum. in Notizbl. Bot. Gart. Berlin 12:58 (1934). *Eleutherostemon amplexans* (Sleum.) A. C. Smith in Contr. U.S. Nat. Herb. 29:352 (1950).

ECUADOR. Pichincha: Guarumal, road from Quito to San Domingo de los Colorados, *Asplund* 10112 (L, S), 18227 (S).

BOLIVIA. W of San Miguel, 2000 m, *Schimpff* 248 (holo. B, lost; fragm. US; iso. M).

**4. *Diogenesia oligantha* (A. C. Smith) Sleum., comb. nov.**

Syn.: *Eleutherostemon oliganthum* A. C. Smith in Mem. N.Y. Bot. Gard. 8:48 (1952).

ECUADOR. Santiago/Zamora: Cordillera Cucutú, along Río Itzintza, 1065–1125 m, *Camp* E-1205 (NY, fragm. US); *ibid.*, *Camp* E-1230 (holo. NY phot. US 3427, fragm. US); Central Cucutú, 1340–1430 m, *Camp* E-1158 (NY, fragm. US).

Very close or possibly conspecific is—Ecuador, Napo/Pastaza, valley of Río Pastaza, El Popo, c. 1350 m, sterile, *Camp* E-1687 (NY).

**5. *Diogenesia gracilipes* (A. C. Smith) Sleum., comb. nov.**

Syn.: *Eleutherostemon gracilipes* A. C. Smith in Mem. N.Y. Bot. Gard. 8:49 (1952).

ECUADOR. Santiago/Zamora: valley of Río Negro, junction with Río Pailas, 1830–2285 m, *Camp* (leg. *Prieto*) E-4924 (holo. US; iso. NY).

**6. *Diogenesia laxa* (A. C. Smith) Sleum. in Bot. Jahrb. 71:396 (1941).**Syn.: *Thibaudia laxa* A. C. Smith in Contr. U.S. Nat. Herb. 28:424 (1932).*Vaccinium laxum* (A. C. Smith) A. C. Smith & Camp in Brittonia 2:264 (1936).*Eleutherostemon laxum* (A. C. Smith) A. C. Smith in Contr. U.S. Nat. Herb. 29:352 (1950).PERU. Ayacucho: Choimacota Valley, Putis, 3200 m, *Weberbauer* 7532 (holo. F—photo. F. 52547; iso. BM, K). "Cuitoc" (=Puytoc?), anno 1867, *Pearce* (K).**7. *Diogenesia racemosa* (Herzog) Sleum., comb. nov.**Syn.: *Eleutherostemon racemosum* Herzog in Med. Rijksherb. Leiden 27:22 (1915); Pflanzenw. Boliv. Anden, Veg. d. Erde 15:192 (1923); A. C. Smith in Contr. U.S. Nat. Herb. 29:352 (1950).*Vaccinium thibaudioides* Sleum. in Notizbl. Bot. Gart. Berlin 12:140 (1934).*Diogenesia thibaudioides* (Sleum.) Sleum. in Bot. Jahrb. 71:396 (1941).BOLIVIA. Cochabamba: Río Paracti, Locotal, 1600 m, *Herzog* 2246 (holo. of *E. racemosum*, L; iso. W); Incacorral, 2350 m, *Steinbach* 9628 (holo. of *Vaccinium thibaudioides*, B, lost; iso. A, E, F, K, US).**8. *Diogenesia octandra* Sleum. in Notizbl. Bot. Gart. Berlin 12:121 (1934); Bot. Jahrb. 71:396 (1941).**Syn.: *Thibaudia acuminata* [Don ex] Grisebach in sched., cf. Hook. f. in Benth. & Hook. f., Gen. Pl. 2:575 (1876), *nom. nud.*, non Hooker 1837; Grisebach ex Niedenzu in Bot. Jahrb. 11:210, 248 (1889), *nom. nud.*; Hoerold in Bot. Jahrb. 42:272 (1909), *nom. nud.**Vaccinium octandrum* (Sleum.) Sleum. in Notizbl. Bot. Gart. Berlin 13:136 (1936).*Thibaudia octandra* (Sleum.) Macbride in Univ. Wyoming Publ. 11:40 (1940).*Eleutherostemon octandrum* (Sleum.) A. C. Smith in Contr. U.S. Nat. Herb. 29:352 (1950).COLOMBIA. Cauca: El Tambo, La Costa, 2000 m, *von Sneider* 1003 (NY, S); Munchique, 3000 m, *von Sneider* 2481 (L, S; pedicel 6–8 mm long, otherwise conspecific).ECUADOR. Tungurahua: Baños, Hacienda San Antonio, *Sydow* 549 & 587 (S).PERU. Puno: Carabaya, Tatanara, *Lechler* Pl. peruan. ed. Hohenack. 2614 (holo. B, lost—phot. F 28923, fragm. F, NY, US; iso. G, K, L, P, W).**9. *Diogenesia andina* (A. C. Smith) Sleum., comb. nov.**Syn.: *Eleutherostemon andinum* A. C. Smith in Contr. U.S. Nat. Herb. 29:353 (1950).COLOMBIA. Valle: Almorzadero, W slope of Los Farallones, 2950 m, *Cuatrecasas* 21706 (holo. A, fragm. US; iso. F). Cauca: La Depression, foot of Cerro Pinche, 2000 m, *Core* 1329 (US).

**10. *Diodesia boliviana* (Britton) Sleum. in Bot. Jahrb. 71:396 (1941).**

Syn.: *Rusbya boliviana* Britton in Mem. Torrey Bot. Cl. 4:215 (1895); A. C. Smith in Contr. U.S. Nat. Herb. 28:446 (1932).

*Eleutherostemon bolivianum* (Britton) Herzog in Med. Rijksherb. Leiden 27:23 (1915), in textu; A. C. Smith in Contr. U.S. Nat. Herb. 29:352 (1950).

*Vaccinium bolivianum* (Britton) Sleumer in Notizbl. Bot. Gart. Berlin 13:137 (1936).

BOLIVIA. La Paz: Songo, Bang 852 (holo. NY; iso. BM, E, GH, K, US).

**11. *Diodesia caudata* (Sleum.) Sleum. in Bot. Jahrb. 71:396 (1941).**

Syn.: *Themistoclesia caudata* Sleum. in Notizbl. Bot. Gart. Berlin 12:134 (1934).

*Vaccinium incarum* Sleum. in Notizbl. Bot. Gart. Berlin 13:137 (1936), nom. nov. pro *Themistoclesia caudata* Sleum., non *Vaccinium caudatum* Warb. 1905.

*Eleutherostemon caudatum* (Sleum.) A. C. Smith in Contr. U.S. Nat. Herb. 29:352 (1950).

PERU. Ayacucho: Huanta, camino entre Quellacocha y Puytac, Raimondi 9873 (holo. B, lost, fragm. US; iso. USM).

**12. *Diodesia alstoniana* Sleum., sp. nov.**

Frutex, ut videtur. *Ramuli* graciles, angulati, patenter puberuli. *Folia* lanceolata, apice acute caudato-acuminata, basi rotundata, chartacea usque subcoriacea, tenuia, margine paullo revoluta, integra, glabra, e basi 5(-sub-7)-plinervia, 5-6.5 cm longa, 1.5-2 cm lata, costa media supra impressa, subtus prominente, nervis lateralibus subtus paullo prominentibus, reticulatione venarum venularumque densa subtus elevatula; petioli crassiusculi, 1.5-2 mm longi; pseudostipulae haud observatae, probabiliter nullae. *Fasciculi* axillares 3-4(-5)-flori; rhachis subnulla; pedicelli graciles, subglabri, 1.5-2 cm longi, in tertio inferiore bibracteolati. *Calycis* tubus cupulato-subglobosus, basi rotundatus, subglaber, rugulosus, 2.5 mm altus, c. 2 mm diam., limbo vix 0.5 mm alto 5-denticulato. *Corolla* urceolata, inferne distincte dilatata, albida, glabra, 5.5-6 mm longa, inferne 4 mm diam., per c. 2 mm 5-loba, lobis sub plena anthesi paullo reflexis. *Stamina* 10, aequilonga, corollam aequantia; filamenta inferne ligulata et glabra, sursum dilatata et pubescentia, 2.5 mm longa; antherae 5 mm longae, thecis laevibus 1.5 mm longis, tubulis angustis 3.5 mm longis rimis c. 1 mm longis pollen demittentibus. *Discus* annularis sat planus, subinteger. *Stylus* gracilis, glaber corollam longitudine aequans. *Fructus* submaturus subglobosus, apice truncatus.

COLOMBIA. Nariño: "below páramo", margin of forest (exact locality not known), 350 m, fl. 9 v 1939, A. H. G. Alston 8548 (holo. BM; iso. COL, US).

**13. *Diodesia Vargasiana* Sleum., sp. nov.**

Frutex vel arbuscula 4-5 m alta. *Ramuli* dense foliati et floriferi, obtusanguli et striati, cortice griseo oblecti, ad apices pubescentes. *Folia* lanceolata, apice caudato-acuminata, ipso apice obtusa, basi late attenuata usque subrotundata, coriacea, firma, integra, subtus laxe brevissime glanduloso-pilosiuscula ceterum glabra, 3-5 cm longa, 1-2 cm lata, e basi vel paullo



supra basin 3 (vel sub-5)-plinervia, costa supra impressa, subtus valde elevata, nervis lateralibus subtus prominulis, interdum vix visibilibus; petioli 2-3 mm longi, c. 1 mm crassi; pseudostipulae e basi pulvinata aciculares, c. 2 mm longae. *Racemi* abbreviati vel fasciculi axillares 6-15-flori; rhachis gracilis, 2-5 mm longa; pedicelli graciles, laxissime brevissimeque glanduloso-pilosi medio bibracteolati, sub anthesi 8-9(-11) mm longi, cum calyce continui. *Calycis* *tubus* cupulatus, basi late attenuatus, laevis, glaber, 2 mm longus, limbo 5-denticulato c. 1 mm alto. *Corolla* urceolata, rosacea, glabra, 5 mm longa, usque fere ad medium 5-loba. *Stamina* 10, aequilonga, c. 3 mm longa; filamenta linearia, patenter pubescentia, 1 mm longa; antherae 2 mm longae, thecis laevibus 1 mm longis, tubulis dilatatis 1 mm longis, per totam longitudinem introrse fissae. *Stylus* gracilis, glaber, 4 mm longus. *Discus* crasse annularis. *Fructus* deest.

PERU. Cuzo: Paucartambo, Pillahuata, forest at 3000 m, fl. 12 xii 1943, C. Vargas 3025 (holo. US; iso. F); Pillahuata, Cerro de Cusilluyoc, in thickets and open forest, 2800-2900 m, defl. 3/6 vi 1925, F. W. Pennell 14098a (US).